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The Bureau of Land Management

Managing California's Public Lands

State Director Guidance for Fiscal Years 1985—1989

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PREFACE

This document contains guidance for planning and administering the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) programs in California through 1989. While the principal purpose is one of internal guidance, it also provides those outside the Bureau with information on BLM program direction.

The guidance reflects the Bureau's commitment to balanced multiple-use management while serving the national interest in: (1) developing energy and mineral resources; (2) improving management of renewable resources; (3) opening public lands to public access for appropriate use or uses; and (4) responding to the needs of State and local governments, public land users, and interested publics. To this end, major emphasis has been placed on streamlining the planning and administrative procedures for each program, thereby improving cost-effectiveness. The document is designed to reflect the issues, demands and resource situations found in California. It updates guidelines on continuing programs and provides new direction on emerging issues and policies.

State Director Guidance is presented in three major sections:

- Resource Program Guidance
- Support Program Guidance
- General Program Guidance

The first section presents program guidance for 13 resource management programs which provide for the development and use of the public lands and resources. The second section deals with guidance for 11 support programs which enable California-BLM to carry out the business of land management. The last section addresses general program guidance. General programs include Multiple Use Planning and Environmental Coordination, Evaluation Programs and Audit Coordination, Public Affairs, and Volunteers. No priority is intended by the order of the presentation.

Guidance for each program is presented as a series of goals and objectives. Each set of goals and objectives is preceded by a program outlook which describes the existing situation--the things affecting a program. Are there, for instance, issues facing a program which require resolution? What are they and what do they require? Are there any legislative or judicial mandates which must be satisfied in the management of the program? What are major Bureau initiatives which may affect the program? For each outlook a goal or set of goals has been developed to describe what should be done. Objectives are presented to meet each goal. These are used to describe what is going to be done and when, and are presented in priority order.

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I. Resource Program Guidance

1. LANDS AND REALTY

A. The withdrawal-review program will continue on a schedule to complete all reviews before the statutory 1991 deadline mandated by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). The current analysis phase will require a heavy commitment by all offices. Revocation applications will increase as a result of excess withdrawal needs identified in the review program. Requests for new withdrawals will also continue to be received.

A.1 Maintain a withdrawal review schedule that will complete, by 1987, all reviews which are the responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). (U.S. Forest Service (FS), U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) reviews are scheduled beyond this date.)

A.1.1 Accomplish approximately 61 "other agency" reviews during FY 1985. This depends upon the other agencies meeting their commitments.

A.1.2 Continue action on reviewing BLM classifications in FY 1985 and conclude the review of the remaining 35 classifications covering 10,455,301 acres. This includes 102,387 acres presently segregated from mineral entry.

A.1.3 Develop inventory of waterpower and water storage withdrawals by mid-year FY 1985, and screen 155 of these withdrawals in FY 1985.

A.2 Maintain revocation and withdrawal casework on a current basis, within 90 and 180 days, respectively, of receipt.

A.2.1 Process 20 revocations during FY 1985.

A.2.2 Process 33 withdrawals during FY 1985.

B. Departmental policy encourages private development of energy resources on public lands. Non-Bureau Energy Initiated (NBEI) projects will have an increasing impact on the lands program, especially the accelerating demand for development of "mini-hydro" and wind energy resources.

B.1 Process energy-related applications as quickly as possible (at least within 6 months of receipt).

B.1.1 Process the number of cases on hand at the beginning of FY 1985 plus one-half the number of cases received in FY 1985.

B.1.2 Encourage applicant contributions to offset costs for processing NBEI project applications where cost recovery regulations do not apply.

B.1.3 Continue to place high priority on processing of applications for hydroelectric and wind energy projects.

B.1.4 Working jointly with the State Lands Commission, issue appropriate rights-of-way for the All American Pipeline.

B.1.5 Grant appropriate rights-of-way within one month of the Record of Decision for the Pacific Texas and Four Corners Pipelines.

C. There will be increased interest in the use of public land by permit, lease, or right-of-way. The filing of new applications is expected to continue at the same or an increased rate.

C.1 Process casework in the most responsive manner by achieving reductions in processing time.

C.1.1 Complete decentralization of case file storage and maintenance. Monitor decentralization and conduct training as needed.

C.1.2 Reduce the backlog in public demand applications ("backlog" as used here means applications pending final action over six months) in FY 1985 and eliminate backlog in FY 1986.

D. Department Management By Objectives (MBO) directives and "good neighbor policy" prescribe that positive programs will be implemented to adjust the public land pattern to settle claims, meet demands for community expansion and other development, and enhance manageability of public lands.

D.1 Satisfy State Indemnity Selection applications as a debt owed by the United States. Remaining State entitlement is approximately 55,000 acres.

D.1.1 Complete action on two pending State entitlement applications in FY 1985, by conveying approximately 2,900 acres.

D.1.2 Consistent with the Solicitor's Opinion concerning Elk Hills, and assuming cooperation by the State of California, complete the remainder of the State's entitlement.

D.2 Give priority to lands applications involving State and local government needs for community expansion and development.

D.2.1 Process Recreation & Public Purposes Act (R&PP) applications filed by State or local government entities within 180 days of receipt.

D.2.2 Assist local government in filing proper applications to meet identified needs for public lands. Applications not completed within 180 days will be returned.

D.3 Carry out land tenure adjustment programs consistent with the land use planning and disposal criteria of FLPMA.

D.3.1 Insure that Lands input into scheduled planning efforts is timely and complete in FY 1985 and outyears to identify feasible tenure adjustments.

D.3.2 Limit exchanges to those approved in the Annual Work Plan (AWP), and supported by a feasibility report demonstrating critical need and adherence to public interest criteria.

D.3.3 Complete exchanges with the Southern Pacific Land Company for approximately 40,000 acres of public land in FY 1985. This depends on SP identifying lands they want to select and mutual agreement. Complete other private exchanges for about 20,000 acres and a State exchange for 32,000 acres in FY 1985.

D.3.4 Obtain full cost recovery for all mineral conveyances as per Section 209 of FLPMA.

D.4 Continue to dispose of lands identified through the planning process as not being in the public interest to be retained in public ownership and for which there appears to be a public demand.

D.4.1 Offer approximately 7,200 acres for sale in FY 1985. Concentrate efforts in the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) to resolve priority problems.

D.4.2 Develop a detailed schedule by April 1, 1985, for tracts of land to be offered for sale in FY 1986.

E. Unauthorized occupancy, primarily associated with mining claims, is a serious problem and will continue to occur. A trespass abatement program is necessary to comply with the FLPMA policy of obtaining a fair return for use of public land and resources.

E.1 Carry out a program to eliminate or discourage new unauthorized occupancies, and/or the disruption of resource management programs.

E.1.1 Actively publicize criminal violations of public land trespass and provide examples of unauthorized uses on the public lands.

E.1.2 Update the inventory of trespasses in FY 1985 and maintain trespass registers on a current basis by alertness to identification and reporting of suspected trespasses.

E.1.3 Initiate abatement action on flagrant cases, and those in conflict with ongoing BLM programs or projects.

2. MINERAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) directs the Department of the Interior and the Bureau of Land Management to implement the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970. The Act fosters and encourages the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources. To respond to these acts, and others, BLM developed a Mineral Policy Statement (May 29, 1984) that recognizes the importance of a strong and viable minerals program and the need to keep the public lands available, where appropriate, for exploration and development by industry. BLM recognizes that public lands are an important source of the Nation's mineral and energy resources, some of which are critical and strategic to our economy and national defense. The BLM Mineral Policy also reflects a need for more in-depth minerals input into planning documents in order to promote more objective multiple-use decision making.

A. Energy Minerals

Energy demands will continue. Oil and gas will continue to be the prime energy sources in California and much of the nation. There has been an increase in geothermal leasing and exploration. A significant increase in electrical generation from geothermal resources is expected in the next 10 years.

A.1 Provide industry with opportunities to acquire the rights to develop known oil, gas, and geothermal resources.

A.1.1 Hold competitive sales for all available acreages within Known Geological Structures (KGSs).

A.1.2 Hold competitive sales in Known Geothermal Resource Areas (KGRA), including but not limited to Lassen, Coso, and Glass Mountain KGRAs.

A.1.3 Continue to review existing KGSs and KGRAs. Revise and establish KGSs/KGRAs using new geological data and appropriate interpretation of that data.

A.1.4 Begin work on "classification" for the prospectively valuable minerals map project. Approximately 10% of the State will be reviewed in FY 1985 for oil and gas and for geothermal resources.

A.2 Maintain a "pipeline" system to process, issue, and administer BLM noncompetitive energy lease applications in a timely manner.

A.2.1 Issue all leases within 6 months of receipt of applications.

A.2.2 Maintain on a current basis the clearlisting of simultaneous oil and gas terminated lease parcels and of terminated lease geothermal parcels in FY 1985.

A.2.3 Initiate a system of computerized tracking of terminated oil and gas leases in FY 1985.

A.2.4 Complete Issue of pre-lease Environmental Assessments (EAs) within 90 days of receipt of applications.

A.3 Maintain on a current basis the processing of oil and gas and geothermal lease applications of other agencies.

A.3.1 Maintain effective interagency coordination to assure timely pre-lease review of applications by other agencies and eliminate any backlog of lease applications.

A.4 Bureau policy is to quickly and correctly approve all post-lease actions (EAs, Applications for Permit to Drill, Plans of Operation/Development, Exploratory and Development Mine Plans, Production Operations, Production Verifications, Abandonments and Reclamation).

A.4.1 Implement and monitor the inspection and enforcement program for the geothermal program in the same manner as the oil and gas program. Develop and complete the Annual Oil and Gas Inspection Plan.

A.4.2 Provide the necessary coordination with the Minerals Management Service (MMS) Royalty Management Office for production verification and inspection of producing leases. Obtain the necessary production reports from MMS.

A.4.3 Assist in the compilation of all lease information into the Automated Lands and Minerals Resources System (ALMRS) and expansion of the system to include all lease information necessary for the Area/District/State Offices to properly monitor and process all post-lease actions.

A.4.4 continue to monitor drilling activity to protect the Federal mineral interest from drainage by non-Federal development. Periodically review the diligent development requirements for leases for compliance with lease terms.

A.4.5 Issue or deny post-lease drilling and facility permits within 90 days of receipt of all information pertinent to application.

A.4.6 Conduct post-lease compliance checks of field operations within 60 days of notice of abandonment. Make other spot checks and inspections as appropriate.

A.4.7 Monitor rentals and royalties on a yearly basis.

A.4.8 Support the training needed by the BLM specialists as well as the inspector specialists of the State of California, pursuant to the Federal-State Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on joint inspection responsibilities, to insure that they receive an adequate level of formal and informal field training in inspection functions.

A.4.9 Develop and implement the geothermal program action plan in order to expedite permit processing in an efficient manner.

B. Non-Energy Minerals

The interest in prospecting, exploration and development of the mineral resources under the 1872 Mining Law will continue. Precious metals and critical and strategic minerals will be the minerals most sought after in the next five years. Some nonmetallics such as limestone will also be in demand. Mining claim locations will be steady, but no big increase in locations is expected. Likewise, plans and notices submitted under 43 CFR 3802 and 3809 will remain about where they have been for the last 3 years. No changes in the Mining Law are expected in the next 4 years.

B.1 Recognize that the filing of a mining claim is a statutory right of U.S. citizens for the purpose of mineral prospecting, extraction and other related activities.

B.1.1 Process mineral patent applications in 12 months.

B.1.2 Disseminate information concerning mining laws, regulations, and other geological data to the public and other interested parties.

B.1.3 Ensure that geology-energy-mineral (GEM) assessments are completed and used in the planning process. These assessments are to consider areas nominated as "Areas of Critical Mineral Potential."

B.1.4 Ensure that withdrawal proposals are justified prior to withdrawing lands from operation of the U.S. General Mining Laws.

B.1.5 Non-patent mining claim examinations will be done only when the land is needed for a Federal or local governmental programs, or when required by law, and only if the lands are withdrawn from operation of the Mining Law.

B.1.6 Mining claim occupancy trespass will be handled on a case by case basis with District Court action preferable to validity action.

B.2 Section 314 of the FLPMA requires mining claimants to record mining claim location certificates and annual assessment work filings.

B.2.1 Enter mining claim information into the computerized data base within one month of recordation.

B.2.2 Continue efforts to eliminate backlog of unfilmed mining claim files and keep filming current.

B.2.3 Microfilm 30,000 files and updates by the end of FY 1985.

B.3 Sections 302 and 603 of FLPMA require BLM to prevent "impairment" and undue and unnecessary degradation of Wilderness Study Areas and non-wilderness areas, respectively, for operations conducted under the 1872 Mining Law.

B.3.1 Notices and plans are to be processed in 30 days.

B.3.2 Reasonable reclamation will be required.

B.3.3 State and local laws may be enforced on mining claimants as long as those laws are consistent with the purposes of rights granted under the 1872 Mining Law. Continue to implement the MOU with the State of California and the Forest Service to fairly regulate surface mining and reclamation procedures. Encourage counties to enter into MOUs with appropriate BLM District Offices during FY 1985.

B.3.4 Ensure that "Valid Existing Rights" and "Grandfathered Rights" are recognized in WSAs and Designated Wilderness Areas, as appropriate.

B.3.5 Appropriate compliance checks will be made of plans and notices to ensure that undue degradation is not occurring.

B.4 The 1917, 1920 and 1927 Mineral Leasing Acts, as amended, provide for prospecting preference right leasing and competitive leasing of sodium and potassium compounds, phosphate, and associated minerals. These minerals are essential for fertilizers, glass and food supplements. The use of sodium as a surfactant is also an essential part of the secondary recovery of the heavy oil in Kern County, California. Production is expected to remain steady.

B.4.1 Eliminate, to the extent possible, the prospecting permit backlog by end of FY 1985. Encourage the State and other Federal agencies to complete their assigned tasks.

B.4.2 Draft standards for Known Leasing Areas (KLAs) for sodium and potassium and hold a competitive lease sale for sodium/potassium on KLAs in FY 1985.

B.4.3 Revise Searles Lake Sodium and Potassium Leasing Plan in FY 85.

B.4.4 Ensure that producing leases are inspected at least four times during FY 85, and inactive leases at least once a year.

B.4.5 Ensure fair market value is obtained for parcels in the July 1985 competitive sale.

B.4.6 Prospecting permit applications, and mining and Reclamation Plans will be processed in a timely manner.

B.5 The demand for mineral materials such as sand, gravel, etc., under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended, will increase in the next 5 years. The better deposits near the population centers are being exhausted. This will cause contractors, Bureau of Reclamation, highway departments, and others to increase their use of the public lands seeking these materials.

B.5.1 Process Mineral Material Sales and Free Use Applications within 90 days.

B.5.2 Appraisals for contracts issued for more than 2 years will be updated every 2 years.

B.5.3 Continue establishing community pits as needed.

B.5.4 Ensure that proper reclamation and bonding is required.

B.5.5 Trespass detection and proper documentation and appropriate follow-up will continue.

3. RANGELANDS

A. FLPMA and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) require the Bureau to develop, update, and maintain an inventory of range conditions and trends. Instruction Memorandum No. WO-82-51 requires the Bureau to continue to conduct soil and vegetation inventories and use the data as a basis for management decisions and program monitoring.

A.1 Continue inventory efforts started to date and begin others as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring.

A.1.1 Complete rangeland inventories as necessary to establish baseline data for monitoring and the evaluation of management objectives.

A.1.2 Complete site-specific, highly intensive inventories on all major vegetation type conversions, seedings, water development and soil disturbance areas.

B. FLPMA and PRIA require the inventory of range conditions and trends be maintained on a continuing basis.

B.1 Continue to develop monitoring plans for use on rangelands in California.

B.1.1 Design new monitoring plans, including those incorporated into Allotment Management Plans (AMPs), to acquire the level of information necessary to determine the condition and trend of the rangeland and to evaluate the effects of management actions. Use BLM Manual 4421 as guidance in plan development.

B.1.2 As appropriate, develop these plans on a resource area, planning unit, or allotment basis employing monitoring methodologies which conform to those in BLM Manual 4420.

B.2 Continue to implement existing monitoring plans and begin implementation of newly developed plans.

B.2.1 Ensure timely collection of data in accordance with monitoring plan schedules.

B.2.2 Maintain permanent data files to ensure preservation of information for future evaluation.

C. FLPMA, PRIA, and the grazing regulations direct development of AMPs on public rangelands.

C.1 Develop AMPs or revise existing AMPs in accordance with livestock grazing decision documents.

C.1.1 Use the ranking procedure for determining AMP priority, based on benefit/cost, social, and natural resource considerations.

C.1.2 Prepare AMPs in close consultation, cooperation, and coordination with affected permittees and lessees, district grazing advisory boards, the State, and other interests.

D. Cooperative Management Agreements (CMAs) are a land management tool to assist many program areas, such as rangeland, wildlife and recreation management. Instruction Memorandum No. WO-83-485 and BLM Manual Handbook H-4120-1.1 give the policy and procedures for implementing CMAs for livestock grazing. Instruction Memorandum No. CA-83-426 contains direction for implementing CMAs in California. All CMAs must be of high quality and include multiple-use objectives. All criteria for selection must be satisfied for grazing allotments approved for the CMA program.

D.1 Follow the process initiated in FY 1984 for nominating and approving grazing permittees/lessees for CMAs.

D.1.1 Solicit nominations from a broad spectrum of the public including District Grazing Advisory Boards, District Advisory Councils, Soil Conservation Districts, the California Department of Fish and Game (CDF&G), the Cooperative Extension Service, the Sierra Club, the Natural Resource Defense Council, the National Wildlife Federation, the Audubon Society, and other appropriate public interest groups.

D.1.2 Have the District Grazing Advisory Boards and District Advisory Councils (or other groups upon approval of the State Director) review and approve those nominees who meet the qualifications for CMAs (given in Instruction Memorandum No. WO-83-485).

D.2 Develop and implement CMAs for those grazing permittees/lessees nominated and approved through the above process.

D.2.1 Develop and implement at least one CMA per District in FY 1985 (to the extent this is compatible with the production of high quality documents).

D.2.2 Develop and implement CMAs in Fiscal Years 1986-1989 using the above process.

D.3 Monitor all CMAs in accordance with established criteria and procedures.

D.3.1 Incorporate all monitoring efforts in approved CMA documents.

D.3.2 Insure decisions resulting from CMA monitoring are implemented in a timely manner.

E. The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, the Sikes Act, FLPMA, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act all demonstrate a continuing commitment by Congress to improve rangeland conditions. Other guidance directs that cost effective rangeland improvements be developed, whenever feasible, to generate benefits for a variety of resources.

E.1 Construct and implement rangeland improvements which have been determined to be necessary in approved activity plans (AMPs, Habitat Management Plans, Herd Management Area Plans, and Watershed Management Plans).

E.1.1 Ensure that rangeland betterment funds be used only for on-the-ground range improvement projects designed to improve forage conditions and result in benefits to wildlife, watershed protection, and livestock production.

E.1.2 Prepare EAs of all rangeland improvement projects in accordance with PRIA and the Bureau's planning regulations.

E.1.3 Keep the costs of survey and design, EAs, and other activities in support of rangeland improvements as low as possible to ensure the maximum possible funding of actual on-the-ground improvements.

E.1.4 Perform benefit/cost analysis of all rangeland improvement projects as directed by the BLM's Rangeland Improvement Policy (Instruction Memorandum No. WO-83-27).

E.1.5 Encourage permittees, lessees, and other interested parties to contribute labor, materials, equipment, and/or cash toward the construction and maintenance of new rangeland improvements.

E.2 Maintain rangeland improvements in accordance with the Bureau's Rangeland Improvement Policy.

E.2.1 Maintenance of structural rangeland improvements is the responsibility of the users. Such responsibility is to be assigned through cooperative agreement.

E.2.2 Monitor maintenance agreements for compliance on a continuing basis.

E.2.3 Encourage permittees/lessees to maintain, through cooperative agreement, nonstructural rangeland improvements and encourage non-livestock cooperators to maintain either structural or nonstructural improvements. BLM will maintain those nonstructural rangeland improvements (e.g., seedings) that are unassigned.

E.3 Continue to consult District Grazing Advisory Boards prior to allocating Grazing Management (4322) funds to each district.

E.3.1 Hold at least one meeting of the Grazing Advisory Board chairpersons and district managers in FY 1985 to discuss FY 1985 accomplishments and preliminary allocations for FY 1986.

E.3.2 Each district will consult with its Grazing Advisory Board in conducting the range investment analyses required by the Bureau's Rangeland Improvement Policy.

F. Grazing regulations require the Bureau to prepare summary documents and updates following completion of grazing Environmental Statements (ESs).

F.1 Issue a Range Program Summary (RPS) as soon as possible following completion of each final ES on the grazing program.

F.1.1 Issue RPSs for the Hollister, Coast/Valley, and Honey Lake/Beckwourth ES areas in FY 1985.

F.2 Issue an RPS update following consultation with affected interests and prior to issuing adjustment decisions. Publish subsequent RPS updates as necessary to keep the public informed.

G. The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture were directed by PRIA to develop and implement experimental stewardship programs on selected areas of the public rangelands.

G.1 Continue the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Program in the Susanville District.

G.1.1 Continue Bureau support of the interagency approach currently being used.

G.1.2 Prepare a report on the results of this program. A report to Congress from the Secretary is due no later than December 31, 1985.

G.2 Explore the use in other districts of the interdisciplinary problem-solving approach used in the Modoc/Washoe Experimental Stewardship Area.

G.2.1 Expand the use of technical review teams to resolve resource conflicts on grazing allotments in each district in FY 1985.

H. FLPMA authorizes research projects related to management of the public lands. The major research needed for the California Rangeland Management Program is to determine appropriate levels of livestock use on ephemeral and Mediterranean rangelands.

H.1 Conduct studies (as funding permits) to determine the adequacy of the livestock turnout level of 200 pounds per acre (dry weight) of annual forage production established in the California Desert Plan.

H.2 Conduct studies (as funding permits) to determine the optimal quantity of residual mulch to be left following each grazing season in the various areas of Mediterranean annual rangelands managed by the Bureau in California.

4. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSES AND BURROS

A. Public Law 92-195 declares wild, free-roaming horses and burros are to be protected and managed as an integral part of BLM's maintenance of the public lands.

A.1 Maintain, manage and protect viable populations of healthy, free-roaming horses and burros in balance with their habitat and other resource values of the public lands.

A.1.1 Determine through the Bureau planning process appropriate management levels for wild free-roaming horses and burros on all public lands where they existed at the time the Act was passed.

A.1.2 Finalize Herd Management Area Plans (HMAPs) for the 17 herd management areas in California during FY 1985. Included in this total are five HMAPs for the California Desert, and twelve HMAPs for the Susanville District.

A.1.3 Implement HMAPs (as funding permits) in FY 1986, with full implementation achieved by FY 1989.

A.1.4 Investigate immediately all detected, reported or suspected violations of Public Law 92-195, as amended.

A.2 Continue gathering program to remove excess wild, free-roaming horses and burros until appropriate management levels have been reached.

A.2.1 Remove sufficient number of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros each year to reach specified management levels of horses on the Susanville District and burros on the California Desert District by the end of FY 1986. Thereafter, management levels will be maintained by removing a percentage of the annual increase.

A.2.2 Continue to seek innovative methods to streamline and improve statewide gathering efforts for maximum efficiency and cost effectiveness.

A.2.3 Continue cooperative removal efforts with China Lake Naval Weapons Center, Death Valley National Monument and the Forest Service to achieve their respective management objectives.

A.2.4 In FY 1985, gather 900 animals from public lands.

A.3 Maintain "adoption" program for placement of excess animals gathered from the public lands.

A.3.1 Place excess animals with qualified individuals under private agreements, including providing excess animals to Bureau contract distribution centers.

A.3.2 Increase Public Affairs efforts to generate adoption demand for excess animals and increase awareness and understanding of the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Program.

A.3.3 In FY 1985, conduct 10 satellite adoptions throughout California and Arizona, with the goal of placing 700 animals in private ownership.

A.3.4 Ship 450 animals to Eastern adoption centers in FY 1985.

A.4 Maintain a compliance program to ensure the humane care and proper treatment of adopted wild horses and burros and, to the extent possible, deter their illegal use by adopters.

A.4.1 Investigate adopters who are the subjects of complaints concerning care, treatment, or use of their assigned animals.

A.4.2 Continue coordination efforts with State Humane Societies for investigation of abuse cases.

A.4.3 Conduct, within 6 months, a compliance inspection on all adopters who obtained 25 or more animals within a 12 month period or where 25 or more animals are maintained in a single location.

A.4.4 Contact livestock auction yards and seek their cooperation in preventing illegal sale of adopted animals.

A.5 Grant title, upon application, to excess animals that have been placed with qualified individuals and provided with humane treatment and care for a period of one year. Grant title to not more than four animals to a transferee within a one-year period.

A.5.1 Process title applications within two weeks of receipt.

A.5.2 Encourage individuals to apply for title to adopted animals when eligible.

A.5.3 Issue 200 titles to animals in FY 1985.

5. FORESTRY

A. Bureau policy and Sustained Yield Unit decisions, developed under FLPMA, dictate offering timber volume under the principle of sustained yield as expressed in the allowable cut plans for each Sustained Yield Unit (SYU).

A.1 Maintain a timber sale program at the level identified in the most current allowable cut plans in order to meet the 10-year allowable cut determined for the 1982 through 1991 decade.

A.1.1 Offer an average of 21.6 million board feet per year for sale over the current decade.

A.1.2 Provide legal access to all advertised (competitive) timber sales. Offer competitive sales when access to the sale area is available to anyone who is qualified to bid. Timber that would normally be sold by negotiated sale because of lack of legal access may be sold competitively without access if the Authorized Officer determines there is competitive interest in such a sale.

A.1.3 Offer timber sales only in conjunction with appropriate forest development activities necessary to meet the criteria and standards used in computing the allowable cut.

B. Conduct the Forest Management Program in conformance with specific activity plans, long-range plans and resource inventories.

B.1 Maintain and update forest management long-range plans annually for the Bakersfield, Susanville and Ukiah Districts.

B.1.1 Five-year timber sale and forest development plans will conform to SYU-15 decisions.

B.1.2 Ten-year timber sale and forest development plans will conform to SYU-8 and SYU-13 decisions (affects the Ukiah District only).

B.1.3 Annual timber sale plans will be developed and provided to the public.

B.2 Maintain extensive forest inventories. Complete operations inventories to provide site-specific information for forest management practices.

B.2.1 Complete operation inventories in each District prior to FY 1987.

B.2.2 Undertake Bureauwide woodlands inventory between FY 1987 and FY 1989.

B.2.3 Develop woodland management plans in FY 1989-1990.

B.2.4 Review forest land set-aside to determine if each set-aside is mandated by Congress or is justified by formal finding in accordance with FY 1984-88 target dates listed in Secretarial MBO (Instruction Memorandum CA-84-401).

C. Sales of minor forest products will be made available as a service to the public both in northern California and in the Desert.

C.1 Sell fuelwood to the public to satisfy the increasing demand and help alleviate the Nation's energy needs.

C.1.1 Expand program of providing large advertised sales of fuelwood to commercial cutters.

C.1.2 Offer AWP fuelwood volumes to the general public to meet demands and reduce trespass. Material will normally be sold at fair market value.

C.2 Increase sales of Christmas trees, fence posts, poles, wildings and other minor forest products.

C.2.1 As with fuelwood, attempts to accomplish silvicultural benefits and forest development cost savings will be a part of efforts to meet public demand for these products. Products will normally be sold at fair market values.

D. Emphasize the mandate to "do more with less" in the forest management program.

D.1 Actions associated with the timber sale program will be streamlined and made more efficient and cost effective while still accomplishing their functions in an acceptable manner.

D.1.1 Apply a theory of "acceptable risk" when undertaking discrete steps in the sale program. Design roads, run lines, cruise timber, and prepare contracts recognizing the need to accept some "controlled" level of error to effect substantial savings in time and costs.

D.1.2 Consider and use timber sale contract provisions and stipulations to accomplish forest management objectives whenever appropriate. See California BLM Manual Supplement, 5424 - Preparation of Contracts and Exhibits, Release 5-16.

D.1.3 Expand and correlate the use of prescribed burning to meet silvicultural objectives with similar activities on the part of the State and other Federal agencies.

D.1.4 Use herbicides and pesticides when approved as they are clearly preferable to other methods of silvicultural treatment. Inform and educate the public about these programs.

D.1.5 Site preparation, timber stand improvement, reforestation, etc., activities now often accomplished with appropriated monies under forest development contracts will be more commonly achieved through silvicultural or stand management practices. Natural regeneration, brush reduction, hardwood overstory removal, thinnings, site preparation, and other vegetation manipulation will be increasingly accomplished through sale layout and logging methods.

D.1.6 Additional funding for forest development was provided in FY 1985. Additional work to be accomplished includes 300 acres precommercial thinning, 200 acres site preparation, 400 acres release on 7 existing plantations, and 100 acres of tree planting.

D.2 Use new ways of conducting forest management practices developed through technical advances and availability of new resources.

D.2.1 Use the auto-surveyor as a means of locating land lines for timber sales, inventories, trespass, access, etc.

D.2.2 Consider and use new methods of inventory, such as the Forest Service CIA-2 program, when appropriate.

D.2.3 Use the California Conservation Corps, Comprehensive Education Training Act (CETA), volunteers, and similar programs, when cost effective, in accomplishing forest management and development practices.

D.2.4 Use fewer and larger timber sales, more joint sales with the Forest Service, forestland consolidation exchanges, reciprocal road use right-of-way agreements, and other actions to effect efficiencies and economies.

D.2.5 Investigate opportunities for expanding use of public lands for wood for energy, including development of Eucalyptus plantations.

6. SOIL, WATER AND AIR RESOURCES

A. The Secretary's MBO Program directs the Bureau to coordinate with State, Federal and local agencies to increase benefits from water resource management.

A.1 Participate with State and local agencies to develop a program of chaparral management to enhance water yield.

A.1.1 Manage 20,000 acres of public land chaparral per year in order to increase water yield through FY 1988.

A.1.2 Cooperate with State and local agencies' programs on neighboring lands to increase water yield through chaparral management.

B. The MBOs, recent Solicitor Opinions, and BLM policy reflect the intent of Congress for Federal agencies to follow State substantive and procedural law in regards to appropriating water rights.

B.1 Identify and assert all existing BLM water uses and water rights.

B.1.1 Notify the State of all Federal reserved rights and acquire water rights for BLM water uses regulated by the State of California by FY 1986.

B.1.2 Complete water rights filings and notifications for all other BLM water uses in Nevada by FY 1988.

B.1.3 Enter all water source information into the Bureau Automatic Data Processing (ADP) System in FY 1985, and maintain the files.

C. FLPMA and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) require consideration of the soil and water resources as a part of future management decisions relating to development of the public lands.

C.1 Provide hydrologic information and support to energy development and other activity plans.

C.1.1 Conduct water resources inventories on public lands subject to energy development and other activities that will affect water yield, quality, floodplains, and/or groundwater.

C.1.2 Provide input on water resources to development plans in order that water resources are maintained rather than degraded through development. This would include modifications or mitigations to plans

or even specific Best Management Practices (BMPs) associated with the development to protect water resources.

C.1.3 Provide well site investigations to locate water wells planned under range improvements or other activity plans.

C.2 Provide soils data for BLM action programs to minimize the cost of projects and treatments.

C.2.1 Provide Order 2 soil survey interpretations for proposed range seedings in the Susanville and Bakersfield Districts.

C.2.2 Provide at least Order 4 level (General Soils Map) soil survey interpretations for the emergency rehabilitation of land burned by wildfire.

C.2.3 Provide Order 2 soil survey interpretations for water harvesting studies.

D. FLPMA, Executive Orders, Secretarial Orders and other policy require BLM to provide for long-term productivity of the public lands and to protect public safety and interests.

D.1 Develop and implement activity plans which improve or maintain watershed conditions and water supply.

D.1.1 Implement BMPs for all BLM activities in order to maintain, protect or improve water quality on public lands.

D.1.2 Implement Watershed Activity Plans to maintain or improve basic watershed conditions on public lands, especially for critical watersheds. In FY 1985, provide input to Bodie Hills Coordinated Resource Management Plan and begin implementation of the King Range Watershed Activity Plan.

D.2 Conduct rehabilitation efforts on springs and other water sources annually to improve yield or water quality.

D.3 Reduce soil erosion losses on BLM grazing allotments to less than 2 tons/acre/year during FY 1985 through FY 1986, and rehabilitate severely eroded areas.

D.3.1 Provide soils input to Allotment Management Plans (AMPs) developed for all completed Range ES Areas.

D.3.2 Initiate rehabilitation of ORV heavy use areas in the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) during FY 1985 and continue rehabilitation through FY 1987.

D.3.3 Provide Watershed Management input to the Coordinated Activity Plan for the Clear Creek Area of the Hollister Resource Area in FY 1985.

D.3.4 Complete and implement the Ione Oxisol Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) Plan during FY 1985.

E. Rangeland Policy and other activity decisions state that BLM decisions and activities need to be monitored to determine if management objectives are being met.

E.1 Monitor important water resources issues to determine the effectiveness of current management.

E.1.1 Monitor water resources affected by resource management to ensure established management objectives are being met. Monitor livestock grazing, prescribed burning, off-highway vehicle (OHV) use and mineral activities in FY 1985.

E.1.2 Modify management activities as necessary as a result of monitoring information to ensure meeting of objectives or to lessen impacts.

E.2 Monitor the impacts on the soil resource from livestock grazing, timber harvesting, energy and mineral development, recreation use and vegetative manipulation, comparing the Modified Universal Soil Loss Equation predictions and the Modified Wind Erosion Equation predictions with on-ground quantifications of soil losses.

E.2.1 Monitor soil movement in the Tuledad/Homecamp and Cowhead/Massacre ES Areas.

E.2.2 Monitor slope stability on selected fragile sites (Timber Production Capability Classification) in the SYU-15 and SYU-13 Areas.

E.2.3 Monitor soil losses and slope stability on all prescribed burns in the Bakersfield and Ukiah Districts during FY 1985 through FY 1988.

F. FLPMA and the Soil and Water Resources Act of 1977 direct BLM to complete soil surveys to National Cooperative Soil Survey standards on all public lands by 1990.

F.1 Establish a baseline for monitoring and future management decisions by the collection of soil survey data internally, through interagency agreements or through contracts with the private sector.

F.1.1 Give high priority to the collection of soil survey data on areas designated for Land Use Plans, where issues exist or management decisions require them.

F.1.2 Complete 263,000 acres of Order 3 soil surveys, including field correlation, on BLM lands in the period of FY 1985 through FY 1986.

F.1.3 Complete field correlations on Benton-Owens Valley, Bodie-Coleville and South Sierra Foothills Soil Inventory Areas by FY 1986.

F.1.4 Publish Interim Report for the Bodie/Coleville Soil Inventory Area in FY 1985.

G. FLPMA, the Clean Air Act, E.O. 11752, and E.O. 12088 require the Bureau to comply with Federal and State environmental regulations.

G.1 Coordinate with the California Department of Forestry and the Air Resources Board to conduct prescribed burns and reduce smoke impacts.

H. Implementation of the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Plan involves significant air quality issues. Provide interagency coordination to achieve CDCA plan goals.

H.1 Continue as an active member of the CDCA Air Quality Task Force.

H.2 Chair Interagency Air Quality Task Force for California Federal Land Managers, composed of the FS, National Park Service (NPS), BLM, and military.

H.3 Coordinate closely all military and other agency monitoring efforts in the CDCA. Continue equipment loan to the military for visibility monitoring.

7. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

A. FLPMA, the Resource Recovery and Conservation Act, the Clean Water Act, the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act, E.O. 11752 and E.O. 12088 require the Bureau to comply with Federal and State environmental regulations.

The Hazardous Materials Management Program can be divided into three categories: (1) emergency responses; (2) remedial activities; and (3) planned activities.

B. Emergency response refers to incidents that require immediate action to mitigate the environmental impact. BLM will take the following actions to enhance the emergency response program.

B.1 Provide training on the newly updated Oil and Hazardous Materials Spill Contingency Plan.

B.2 Designate a State Office Hazardous Materials Coordinator to work with all Federal, State and local agencies.

C. Remedial activities refers to inactive sites on the public land that currently contain hazardous materials/wastes, e.g., abandoned mining operations, mill sites or trespass dumping areas.

C.1 Evaluate known abandoned sites identifying type of materials on site, quantities, hazards, and reclamation costs.

C.2 Initiate cleanup of sites warranting this action.

C.3 Evaluate Earth Resources Observation Systems (EROS) maps provided under contract to WO with field verification of sites.

D. The planned/programmed activities in the Hazardous Materials/ Waste Program deal with both future activities and active locations utilizing hazardous materials.

D.1 Each District Office will sign MOUs with all Regional Water Quality Control Boards within the district boundaries in FY 1985.

D.2 Develop and issue guidance on bonding under 3809 and 3802 Regulations.

D.3 Initiate MOU with California Department of Health Services for improved coordination in FY 1985.

D.4 Rank abandoned hazardous waste sites and develop funding requests for future cleanups.

D.5 Initiate a Hazardous Waste Coordinating Group Task Force for the tri-agency coordinating group (BLM/FS/NPS).

D.6 Update the "Hazardous Materials Management Program Definition" on both a short-term (one year) and long-term (five year) basis to reflect recent program changes.

8. NATURAL HISTORY/PALEONTOLOGY/ACEC/SPECIAL AREA MANAGEMENT

A. The provisions in FLPMA and Bureau guidance give the Bureau direction for management of critical resource values for areas

possessing representative, rare, unique, and unusual features of ecologic, paleontolgic, historic and aquatic value for scientific and educational benefits.

A.1 Work cooperatively with State agencies, the State university system, other Federal agencies, and other interested groups in developing a coordinated Natural Data Base inventory and management program and Cooperative Management Agreements (CMAs).

A.1.1 Continue to participate in and cooperate with the State of California, other appropriate Federal and local agencies, and private groups in heritage and natural area programs.

A.1.2 Place priority on implementing a coordinated system of identification and management for significant natural diversity through the California Significant Natural Area Program.

A.1.3 Increase participation in other recognized regional natural area programs, and research and ecological reserve committees on an as-needed basis with emphasis on the paleontology program.

A.1.4 Continue to develop cooperative agreements with the University of California and California State Colleges and Universities Consortium for using appropriate resource values or areas.

A.1.5 Implement the Special Areas program through the planning process. Give priority to issue identification as a viable alternative in planning and for appropriate designations.

A.1.6 Insure that these special values are incorporated into appropriate activity planning processes and that these areas are managed commensurate with the resource value(s) they possess.

A.2 Continue monitoring, protection and understanding of Special Areas including paleontology and ACECs. Complete management plans on priority areas.

A.2.1 Include monitoring in management plans for ACEC and Special Area designations to insure proper implementation and protection of management objectives.

A.2.2 Complete management plans for priority ACECs listed in the Desert Plan by FY 1985.

A.2.3 Encourage the development of interpretive and visitor education materials for awareness and protection of critical resource values.

A.3 Implement and monitor paleontology permit program to insure proper utilization of these resource values.

9. CULTURAL RESOURCES

A. The 1966 Historic Preservation Act and 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 800 direct the Bureau to carry out cultural resource inventories for planning and project purposes.

A.1 Cultural resource inventories will be completed based on identified issues and mandated legal requirements.

A.1.1 Ensure that all energy related project inventories are completed within project time frames and in an economical and timely manner consistent with program requirements.

A.1.2 Complete Mining Plan of Operations related to cultural resource inventories as needed, within time frames required by 3802/3809 regulations.

A.1.3 Complete all Memorandums of Agreement/Preliminary Memorandums of Agreement (MOAs/PMOAs) directing cultural resource inventories at the agreed upon level. These inventories shall be issue-oriented. Continually review and revise data requirements to meet needs.

A.1.4 Annually review all PMOAs for relevancy, streamlining, and/or revision or elimination.

A.1.5 Develop a statewide PMOA for California in FY 1985.

B. Consideration of Native American religious and cultural concerns and coordination with Indian Tribal Governments are directed by the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 and 40 CFR 1500.

B.1 Native American heritage, cultural and governmental issues will be identified and addressed consistent with legal requirements.

B.1.1 Ensure identification and consideration of Native American cultural and religious values which may be affected by Bureau land use planning and project actions.

B.1.2 Coordinate closely with tribal governments administering lands which may be affected by Bureau actions.

B.1.3 Review and amend MOUs/MOAs with the State and local Native American groups to insure relevancy and sufficiency.

B.1.4 Coordinate with Native American groups and the BIA on land tenure adjustments adjacent to tribal lands.

C. Continue to give high priority to implementation of ACEC activity plans for the California Desert Plan.

C.1 Complete all needed cultural resource related ACEC plans by FY 1986.

C.1.1 Review plan needs and complete high priority plans in FY 1985 as identified.

C.1.2 Implement completed plans for those critical areas where protection must be ensured for preservation of the cultural values.

C.1.3 Monitor the ACECs to determine condition of the cultural resources and the effectiveness of protective measures.

D. Continue to protect representative samples of the total array of cultural resources on Bureau-managed lands in California.

D.1 Evaluate protection status of known sites and identify the critical ones where data preservation must be implemented.

D.1.1 Use the National Register evaluation system to assist in selection of cultural resources for protection, or for data preservation on Bureau lands.

D.1.2 Identify specific protection measures required for all known sites which appear to meet National Register quality standards for identification in the Annual Work Plan on a yearly basis.

D.1.3 Review annually all new National Register or National Register-eligible sites on Bureau-managed lands for possible ACEC designation.

D.1.4 Review all National Register and National Register-eligible sites or areas for increased management opportunities in the interpretive, public awareness area incorporating the volunteer program.

E. Recognize and define our Section 106 requirements for all Bureau initiated or Bureau permitted actions.

E.1 Ensure realistic, issue-oriented consideration of cultural resources in all Bureau EAs and ESs, at appropriate level of detail.

E.1.1 Provide copies of pertinent environmental documents to State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council for review.

E.1.2 Develop expeditious means of meeting our compliance/mitigation responsibilities by reviewing and modifying, if required, all compliance procedures, MOUs and MOAs which will not lessen our obligation to resource protection.

F. Process all FLPMA and Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Cultural Use Permits and use authorizations on a timely basis consistent with legal requirements.

10. WILDERNESS

A. Completion of wilderness studies to speed the release of non-suitable Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) from the Bureau's interim management requirements is both Departmental and Bureau policy.

A.1 All wilderness studies are to be completed by FY 1986. Every effort will be made to maximize the study acreage completion and reduce costs in FY 1985.

A.1.1 Complete the Western Counties Wilderness Study and submit report in FY 1985.

A.1.2 Complete wilderness studies scheduled for FY 1985 and submit wilderness reports on the Eagle Lake/Cedarville and King Range Planning ARCAs.

A.1.3 Complete the Eden Valley/Thatcher Ridge Wilderness Study and submit report in FY 1986.

A.1.4 Complete the remaining WSA study reports for the 80 CDCA WSAs recommended as non-suitable. Final District reports will be submitted for State Director review by the end of FY 1985.

A.1.5 Have the USGS and Bureau of Mines (BM) complete Mineral Reports on all suitable WSAs in the CDCA in FY 1986. Using these reports, reevaluate suitable decisions before a final recommendation is made. Complete any plan amendments in FY 1987 and submit report in FY 1988.

A.2 Continue Interim Management Policy (IMP) through 1988 or until Congress designates wilderness areas or until unsuitables are released.

A.2.1 Emphasize periodic cumulative impact assessments and monitoring of all programs to insure compliance with the non-impairment criteria.

A.2.2 Continue to define IMP requirements on a case-by-case basis to resolve conflicting activities.

B. Management of Wilderness Areas

B.1 Manage designated wilderness under the Bureau's Wilderness Management Policy.

B.1.1 Complete Wilderness Management Plans within two years of designation.

B.1.2 As appropriate under the BLM/Forest Service Joint Agreement, develop Management Agreements for management of wilderness areas.

11. RECREATION

A. Provide for resource protection and implement the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act with emphasis toward on-the-ground management in high priority special Recreation Management Areas (RMAs).

A.1 Manage visitor use on the public lands to protect resource values and to provide for safe and enjoyable recreation experiences.

A.1.1 Provide assistance for search and rescue, protection from hazards, reduction in accidents and injuries, and management of use conflicts.

A.1.2 Administer, in cooperation with user groups, local governments and Arizona BLM, the long-term visitor permit program in southeastern California and western Arizona.

A.1.3 Provide quality maps and brochures and develop, where appropriate, interpretive and visitor information programs.

A.1.4 Inform the public regarding use policies and create public awareness regarding the reason for restrictive measures through the use of educational techniques and other public out-reach programs.

A.1.5 Monitor visitor use through regular patrols to assure recreation use being managed to promote the sustained yield of resources.

A.1.6 Conduct Visual Resource Management Inventories when needed for issue resolution in planning efforts or in those areas where projects have a high potential for impact.

A.2 Recover basic market value for recreation use where it is cost effective to charge fees.

A.2.1 Maintain facilities and sites which are determined to be essential to the management of specific extensive and special RMAs.

A.2.2 Recover costs of collecting fees and offset other site management costs whenever possible in accordance with the final 43 CFR 8372 rulemaking.

A.2.3 Specific areas and sites with revenue generating potential should be examined for possible concessionaire operation.

B. Encourage the public to become partners in the management of the public lands through the Bureau's volunteer program and the BLM gifts catalog.

B.1 Develop and implement cooperative recreation management efforts between the BLM and user groups.

B.1.1 Maintain positive working relationships with the recreation user groups to exchange management objectives, program goals, and user needs.

B.1.2 Implement three recreation-related special management areas which will be cooperatively managed with user groups.

B.1.3 Minimize campground and other site costs through the use of volunteer campground hosts and additional maintenance related projects.

B.1.4 Publish the Statewide gifts catalog to identify specific assistance opportunities for which the private sector could donate funds.

C. The designation of public lands for off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is directed by Executive Orders 11644 and 11989 and 43 CFR 8340. These, regulations establish policies and procedures to ensure that OHV use on public lands is managed and directed to protect natural resources, promote public safety of all users of the land, and minimize conflicts among land users.

C.1 Provide the means for completing motorized vehicle designations on all public lands by the mandated deadline of 1985.

C.1.1 Actively involve land users who require basic vehicle access to the public lands throughout all planning and implementation processes.

C.1.2 Provide the means for conducting competitive vehicle events on the public lands through the use of the present permit system and assess fees whenever possible to help offset recreation management costs.

C.1.3 Restrict planning work associated with vehicle designations to problem areas as determined in the issue identification phase of the Bureau Planning System, or where impacts are causing critical damage to resources or serious use conflicts.

C.1.4 Participate in the State of California Off-Highway Grant Program to provide a variety of OHV use opportunities on the public lands with emphasis on proposals with low operation and maintenance.

D. California BLM is involved in the management of lands adjacent to ten major recreation rivers, five of which have been included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. As established by the National Trails Systems Act of 1968, California-BLM is also responsible for acquisition, construction, maintenance, and management of approximately 160 miles of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST). Follow all mandates dealing with river and trail management.

D.1 Manage those California rivers for which the Bureau is responsible for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

D.1.1 Provide river recreation permit programs and establish fees where necessary to protect resources, mitigate user conflicts, or provide for the safety of visitors.

D.1.2 Provide for use supervision and maintenance of existing facilities during heavy use seasons.

D.1.3 Complete river management plans in cooperation with the Forest Service for the five California rivers in the National Wild and Scenic River System by 1986.

D.2 Direct and provide support for the Bureau's segments of the PCNST as outlined in the National Cooperative Agreement with the Forest Service.

D.2.1 Negotiate all remaining needed rights-of-way by December 31, 1985, and complete construction of BLM trail segments of the PCT by December 31, 1986.

D.2.2 Complete and implement Management Plans for the BLM segments of the PCT by December 31, 1986.

12. ENDANGERED SPECIES (Animals & Plants)

A. The Endangered Species Act of 1973 requires the Bureau to use its authorities to recover plant and animal species. It also requires that Bureau actions not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or destroy or modify their critical habitats and that the Bureau engage in consultation under Section 7 of the Act whenever its actions may adversely affect an officially listed species.

A.1 Conduct timely consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) in all "may affect" situations; develop and implement policy and procedural guidance concerning Endangered Species Act compliance; and maintain avenues for close interagency coordination and cooperation.

A.1.1 Screen all BLM actions to determine if threatened or endangered species or their habitats are involved.

A.1.2 Develop consultation requests for actions which "may affect" such species or habitats, and participate fully in each consultation once it is initiated.

A.1.3 Provide all field officials with appropriate directives and/or training each time the Endangered Species Act, Section 7 regulations, or the Bureau Manuals are changed.

A.1.4 Conduct annual coordination meetings with the FWS and participate fully on the Endangered Species Interagency Coordinating Council. Maintain memberships on special endangered species working groups, task forces, advisory committees, and recovery teams.

A.1.5 Keep all interested agencies apprised of new BLM information concerning threatened or endangered species, and seek information applicable to such species on the public lands from all available sources.

A.2 Develop and implement Recovery Plans for federally listed threatened or endangered species for the prompt recovery and subsequent delisting of these species.

A.2.1 Participate in the development of Recovery Plans for the Bald Eagle, Owens pupfish, Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard, McDonald's rock cress, and any others initiated by the FWS for species that occur on BLM lands. To the extent practicable and appropriate, begin implementation of recommendations of draft plans.

A.2.2 Initiate implementation of recommendations from final Recovery Plans for the San Joaquin kit fox, Pacific population of the Peregrine Falcon, California Condor, Yuma Clapper Rail, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, desert slender salamander, and Mojave chub.

A.3 The Endangered Species Act of 1973 also applies to plants. Bureau policy automatically makes FWS "candidate" species official BLM sensitive species and further affords them a level of conservation equal to that required by the Endangered Species Act, except that formal Section 7 consultation with the FWS is not required. BLM will give appropriate attention to plant species found on public lands.

A.3.1 Conduct Section 7 consultations and develop and implement Recovery Plans for threatened or endangered plants as necessary and as described in A.1 and A.2 above.

A.3.2 Ensure that threatened or endangered plant inventories are adequate to accomplish the Bureau's MBOs (multiple use, energy/mineral resource use, and facilitating the environmental assessment process), as well as to address local California/BLM priorities (e.g., Conservation Area Plan implementation, Resource Management Planning, implementation of SYU 13/15, etc.).

A.3.3 Give candidate species protection and conservation equal to that provided in Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, except that formal consultations will be handled by other means within the Bureau.

B. It is within the overall intent of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 to manage other plants and wildlife so as to minimize the need for additional listings. Congress has indicated its concern for these other species. From this commitment and concern for unlisted plants and wildlife has arisen the concept of sensitive species.

B.1 Implement a sensitive species management program in California.

B.1.1 Develop management guidelines for each sensitive species as it is designated and as needed.

B.2 Promote the delisting of sensitive species through a positive management program.

B.2.1 Develop an inventory program to survey all appropriate habitat statewide for occurrence of sensitive species.

B.2.2 Determine maximal-minimal population goals statewide for each sensitive species based on species-specific requirements and probable impacts from other resource use.

B.2.3 Develop interdisciplinary management programs which will ensure a stable population at an acceptable level for each sensitive species.

B.2.4 Delist species for which stable population numbers are ensured.

C. The Bureau has responsibilities to protect State-listed rare, threatened or endangered species (the California Species Preservation Act of 1970, the Sikes Act, and California BLM Manual Supplement 6840.2). Since 1976, the California Fish and Game Commission has added 14 animals (63 total) and 174 plants to their rare and endangered species list, and this listing activity is not slated to decrease in the foreseeable future.

C.1 Assist the California Department of Fish and Game in implementing State laws to conserve rare and endangered species.

C.1.1 Implement guidance to define intergovernmental roles, to establish coordination mechanisms, to facilitate information transfer, and to streamline the screening of Bureau actions for possible state rare and endangered species involvement.

C.1.2 Develop management guidelines for State-listed species that occur on the public lands in California on an as-needed basis in response to specific Bureau initiatives and actions.

13. FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT (OTHER THAN ENDANGERED SPECIES)

A. FLPMA identifies wildlife as a major resource and use of the public lands. It is Departmental and Bureau policy to manage wildlife habitat within a multiple-use context.

A.1 Develop and implement a terrestrial wildlife resource management policy which ensures the overall integrity of terrestrial communities and habitat within the framework of multiple-use.

A.1.1 Complete development of a statewide terrestrial wildlife resource management policy by the end of FY 1985.

A.1.2 Implement the statewide policy and develop supplemental District policies beginning in FY 1986.

A.2 Implement an aquatic resource management policy which maintains the natural diversity and integrity of aquatic communities and their habitats.

A.2.1 Implement the statewide aquatic resource management policy as directed in California's supplement to BLM Manual 6720 - Aquatic Resource Management, Release 6-15.

B. FLPMA requires that public lands be managed in a manner to protect the quality of ecological values and provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife. This, combined with increased public awareness, requires a greater recognition of habitat protection and restoration as a major responsibility of the Bureau. In addition, the Sikes Act of 1960 directs the Bureau to plan, develop, maintain, and coordinate programs for the conservation and rehabilitation of wildlife, fish, and game in cooperation with State agencies.

B.1 Develop, in cooperation with the California Department of Fish and Game, a fish and wildlife resource management program which ensures the overall integrity of fish and wildlife communities and their habitats within the framework of multiple use and includes shared State-Federal responsibilities.

B.1.1 Continue to implement the statewide five-year fisheries habitat management program (completed in 1983) in cooperation with CDF&G and prepare a comprehensive progress report by the end of FY 1985.

B.2 Develop a fish and wildlife data management system to support statewide issues and to assist in program development.

B.2.1 Continue to build a fish and wildlife resource data base using the Bureau's Integrated Habitat Inventory and Classification System and Fisheries Information System; complete data entry by FY 1987.

B.3 Executive Order 11990 and Bureau Manual 6740 recognize the unique and critical importance to wildlife of wetland and riparian habitats. Protection of these habitats, within the multiple-use context, is critical to a wide variety of wildlife.

B.3.1 Obtain or develop a statewide listing of all significant wetland and riparian habitats on public lands by the end of FY 1985. This will include locating, measuring, and plotting such habitats on standard scale maps.

B.3.2 Complete the development of riparian/aquatic habitat water quality criteria (including instream flow requirements) for use in developing Best Management Practices for water quality on public lands in FY 1986.

B.4 Continue efforts to reduce the impacts to fish and wildlife habitats from the development of grazing, forestry, recreation, energy, and minerals programs within the context of a simplified assessment process and an increased emphasis on the development of these resources.

B.4.1 Provide state-of-the-art practices for wildlife habitat management associated with range and forest management in FY 1985.

B.5 Develop HMPs, CMAs, and CRMPs.

B.5.1 All necessary plans will be completed or updated by the end of FY 1988.

C. Major statewide fish and wildlife program issues for the next five years will address the California Desert and King Range National Conservation Areas, Trinity and Klamath River Basins, timber and range management and mineral and energy development.

C.1 Implement completed HMPs, and fish and wildlife elements of ESs, EAs, CMAs, CRMPs, and provide input for other activity plans.

C.2 Cooperate with the State and other Federal agencies in implementing fish and wildlife habitat management with common goals and objectives.

C.2.1 Continue participation on the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force and complete all elements of the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Program for which the Bureau is a responsible agency within specified time frames.

C.2.2 Continue to participate on the Klamath River Basin Fish and Wildlife Task Force.

C.2.3 Continue to provide staff support to CDF&G efforts to develop fisheries habitat preference criteria in the Owens Valley (including Mono and Walker Basins) and complete a final report by the end of FY 1985.

C.3 Provide fish and wildlife expertise and support to other Bureau programs.

C.3.1 Continue to provide fishery habitat management review to rights-of-way applications for small-hydro-electric projects as they are processed.

D. To ensure that Congressional, Departmental, and Bureau mandates are met specific to fish and wildlife habitat management, monitoring will be a crucial component of the fish and wildlife habitat management program.

D.1 Develop aquatic and terrestrial habitat monitoring guidelines for timber management areas, range ES areas, and energy development areas.

D.1.1 Complete a fish and wildlife habitat monitoring element for key range, recreation, and timber management areas in FY 1985.

D.1.2 Complete a fish and wildlife habitat monitoring element for energy development areas in FY 1987.

D.2 Develop comprehensive monitoring methodologies for riparian and wetland habitats on public lands by the end of FY 1986.

II. Support Program Guidance

1. PUBLIC LAND RECORDS

A. The maintenance and improvement of the Public Land Records will continue consistent with Bureau manual guidelines and regulatory and statutory requirements. The recently initiated conversion in phases of the manual record system to an automated/computerized records system will require a heavy commitment from all offices in both the conversion of information and the training of personnel and the public on the utility and use of the new records system.

A.1 Maintain and improve the Public Land Records consistent with guidelines provided in BLM Manual 1275. Criteria provided in the manual pertaining to land status information is designed to meet recordation requirements and to insure uniformity in the notation and maintenance of the Public Land Records, therefore enhancing their utility and use.

A.1.1 Provide current status information to the public and BLM field offices in a timely manner.

A.1.2 Note the records in a timely manner of all land transactions and applications affecting the title or status of public lands.

A.1.3 Note the records of all ACECs, WSAs and designated Wilderness Areas.

A.1.4 Maintain a preadjudicative function and provide legal information to the field offices and employees, as well as assistance to the public.

A.2 Continue the phased transition and conversion of the manually maintained land record system to an Automated Lands and Minerals Records System (ALMRS). This system will enable BLM to retire many of its existing "paper records" (e.g., Master Title, Use Plats, and Historical Indexes), automate case management systems and enhance statistical reporting capabilities. When fully implemented in 1991, ALMRS will contain data for approximately 4,800 townships in California.

A.2.1 Continue input and maintenance of case recordation data.

A.2.2 Initiate the capture of data pertaining to land description and status for Phase II of the ALMRS system.

A.2.3 Install terminals and printers in all BLM offices and provide training for Public Land Record users.

A.2.4 Develop and implement a Case Access System for California, which will provide optimum retrieval and reporting capabilities.

2. CADASTRAL SURVEY

A. In order to properly manage the Nation's resources, the location and ownership status of lands must be determined. California is laced with many pre-1910 surveys that are fraudulent, grossly erroneous, and not monumented with materials meeting modern standards. The major needs for public lands identification in California in FY 1985 - FY 1989 are anticipated to be in support of geothermal, timber, trespass, and recreation purposes.

A.1 Alleviate the problems associated with the pre-1910 surveys by maintaining a cadastral survey schedule which provides for the accomplishment of the highest priority program option surveys as requested by the Districts and U.S. Forest Service, and statutory surveys mandated by the Justice Department under Secretarial Orders.

A.1.1 Conduct statutory surveys on a high-priority basis as received from the Washington Office in order to meet imposed deadlines.

A.1.2 Complete surveys within a time frame that allows geothermal leases and timber sales to take place as scheduled.

A.1.3 Conduct surveys as needed to identify trespass cases, effect land exchanges and identify recreation sites.

A.1.4 Conduct surveys for the Forest Service on a priority basis as allowed for in the MOA signed at the Washington Office.

A.1.5 Provide training to District personnel to aid them in locating and documenting pre-1910 corner evidence during FY 1985, as a land management tool.

A.1.6 Maintain a remonumentation program on BLM administered lands, through direct field support in FY 1985.

A.1.7 Fill vacancies in newly established project offices throughout the state.

B. Departmental Manual Release 757 DM 2.3 through 2.7 and Washington Office Memorandum 81-207 direct the establishment of geographic positions related to the National Geodetic Control Network (NGCN) to assist in various computer and graphic uses, including support of the National Cadastral and National Mapping Program.

B.1 Support and maintain a geodesy and control survey program providing skill and expertise necessary to relate ongoing cadastral surveys to the NGCN and develop standards and

methods for cadastral and control surveys to ensure compliance with Departmental Manual directives and Instruction Memorandum No. WO-81-207, as well as all newly developing requirements.

B.1.1 Perform geodetic and control surveys necessary to comply with requirements. Establish and perform quality control on surveys in progress.

B.1.2 Develop and adapt methods and techniques to accomplish goal of determining geographic positions for corner points of ongoing cadastral surveys.

B.1.3 Provide liaison with other government and private organizations and the public necessary to provide proper geodetic information on the Public Land Survey System.

C. Bureau policy requires surveys to be performed, processed and approved within 27 months from the initiation of the field work.

C.1 Eliminate the backlog of unapproved surveys to comply with a 27 month approval period by January 1985. Backlog is defined as surveys for which field work has been completed and draft field returns (notes and plats) have been filed.

C.1.1 Execute field work and submit returns within a timeframe of no more than 24 months, allowing a 90 day period in the review and approval process.

C.1.2 Approve surveys as soon as the review process is completed.

C.1.3 Streamline the review and approval process by designing and implementing more computer programs for the plotter, which drafts cadastral plats.

C.1.4 Maintain a balance between the field and office operations in order to keep each survey step moving on a pipeline basis by end of FY 1984.

D. The Secretary of the Interior has designated BLM as the sole agency authorized to execute official surveys of the public lands. The Interagency Cadastral Coordination Council (ICCC), established at the Washington Office level, sets Bureauwide priorities for surveys to be performed for other agencies on a reimbursable funding basis. These surveys will be performed with existing personnel or contracted when necessary.

D.1 Establish a contracting function and capability to develop and supervise the technical aspects of high priority contracts.

D.1.1 Contract or conduct surveys for other agencies as funding is made available.

D.2 Maintain local ICCC participation to set priorities at the State level.

E. A mapping program is needed to support all high priority resource programs.

E.1 Operate a mapping program which is responsive to the Bureau's priority programs.

E.1.1 Complete the mineral management maps in FY 1985 as specified in the Annual Work Plan.

E.1.2 Complete ES and EA mapping requirements to meet resource program schedules.

E.1.3 Prepare engineering diagrams, easement maps, etc., as requested.

E.1.4 Prepare updated District and Resource Area maps as required.

E.1.5 Update the California State Map, incorporating District boundaries by the end of FY 1987.

E.1.6 Prepare diagrams for public land sales as needed.

3. ACQUISITION

A. Section 205 of FLPMA authorizes the Bureau to acquire lands, or interest therein, by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain. These acquisitions must be consistent with and in support of the Bureau's mission and applicable land use plans.

Payments in excess of the approved appraised value of lands purchased in fee for projects funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund program must be approved by the Congressional Committees on Appropriation. This restriction does not apply to the acquisition of easements. Acquisition of parcels of land larger than 40 acres by direct purchase using Land and Water Conservation Funds may be made only after the seller has been given the opportunity to exchange for public lands classified for disposal.

A.1 Establish and maintain an easement acquisition program which ensures that access is provided in advance of the implementation of activity plans.

A.1.1 Maintain an acquisition tracking system for all acquisitions required in support of land use plans which are to be implemented in FY 1988 or sooner. The system shall be updated at least quarterly.

A.1.2 Complete route analyses and environmental assessment for 25 easements to be acquired in FY 1987 or sooner.

A.1.3 Complete survey and design on 25 easements which will be appraised in FY 1986, by the end of FY 1985.

A.1.4 Complete appraisals on 24 easements by the end of FY 1985.

A.1.5 Acquire 31 easements by the end of FY 1985.

A.2 Maintain an acquisition program which will ensure completion of the trail corridor along the entire Bizz Johnson Trail.

A.2.1 Acquire one of the two remaining main trail parcels via exchange or direct purchase by the end of FY 1985.

A.2.2 Determine any additional trail/trailhead acquisitions needed by the end of the third quarter of FY 1985.

A.3 Maintain an acquisition plan which will assure completion of right-of-way acquisition of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail (PCNST) in compliance with the mandates of the National Trail System Act and amendments thereto.

A.3.1 Complete mapping of the South Whitewater portion of the PCNST by mid-year FY 1985.

A.3.2 Complete on-the-ground reconnaissance, flagging, and any resurvey needs identified by updated route analysis by the end of FY 1985.

A.3.3 Complete appraisal of the Cache Peak Segment and the southern portion of the Whitewater Segment by the end of FY 1985.

A.3.4 Acquire at least five voluntary easements on the Cache Peak Segment, together with the necessary licenses and/or permits identified on the PCNST Landownership Record and Tract Index for the South Whitewater Segment.

A.3.5 Aid in the establishment of the final trail route, to include photogrammetric surveying and platting as required on all remaining portions of the Cache Peak and South Whitewater Segments by the end of FY 1985.

A.3.6 Determine criteria and recommendations for filing Condemnation Actions on identified "involuntary" acquisitions and establish and maintain a system to track the necessary steps of such actions by the end of FY 1985.

A.3.7 Complete necessary condemnation reports on both segments of the trail, advising the PCNST Council of recommendations for completion of the necessary acquisitions as targeted by the PCNST Advisory Council for completion by the end of FY 1985.

A.4 Continue to acquire land within the King Range National Conservation Area (NCA) pursuant to the King Range Act and amendments thereto.

A.4.1 Continue to acquire lands via the exchange process to the greatest extent practical. Design exchange packages so that small scattered blocks of land outside King Range will be considered first. Four exchanges should be consummated during FY 1985.

A.4.2 Three small parcels of land in the Coastal Zone (Zones 1 & 2) will be acquired by direct purchase.

A.4.3 Begin acquisition of the 13 tracts in the Shelter cove Park subdivision as agreed in the California State Coastal Conservancy MOU.

A.5 Acquire lands within the Upper Sacramento River Project to provide recreational opportunities and to preserve the natural environment that now exists.

A.5.1 Revise the existing recreation management plan to include a plan for the acquisition, via exchange or direct purchase, of those lands necessary to implement the projects management plan. The revised plan should be completed by the end of the 3rd Quarter FY 1985.

A.5.2 Acquire via exchange 117 acres near the Iron Canyon Ranch by the end of FY 1985.

A.5.3 Acquire via direct purchase or exchange the 1,310 acre Inks Creek Ranch.

4. APPRAISALS

A. Acts of Congress, Departmental regulations, and BLM policies direct the Bureau to ascertain the fair market value of a wide

variety of realty-related actions on an ongoing basis in order to meet public demand for lands for community expansion and other purposes.

A.1 Maintain a system of assuring rapid administration of the appraisal caseload and meeting public demand.

A.1.1 Appraise all energy related rights-of-way as requested, particularly wind energy sites.

A.1.2 Complete appraisals in FY 1985 to support:

- appraise 35 road easements for ATROW program;
- exchanges for the King Range NCA;
- the BLM/Southern Pacific land exchange;
- acquisitions for the PCNST;
- public land sales and R&PP parcels; and
- complete 30 communication site appraisals to reduce backlog.

B. Provide professional-level training for appraisal staff and realty specialists as needed.

B.1 Send four staff appraisers to American Society of Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers courses.

B.2 Use members of State appraisal staff to give basic appraisal training to realty specialists in the district offices.

B.3 Send selected realty specialists from the District Offices to Phoenix Lands School for appraisal training.

5. INFORMATION SERVICES

A. A variety of information services -- including automated data processing, telecommunications, word processing, and graphics -- are necessary to meet program management needs. These services are provided through both a centralized computer center in the State Office and limited capability in local offices. Oversight is provided by an Information Services Steering Committee composed primarily of program managers.

A.1 Provide daily operations and support and meet long-term development and planning needs.

A.1.1 Meet priority programmming and development needs as identified by the Information Services Steering Committee.

A.1.2 Maintain major systems and applications, including:

- the California Lands Program, oil and gas, and geothermal data bases;
- adoption of the Oregon Case Access method of tracking and managing lands records;
- management and administrative systems including the MBO system, Declining Deposit system, and MATREX and MATREX JR. budget programs, and many others.

A.1.3 Improve existing systems, including:

- downloading systems such as the range billing system from bureauwide computers to one State office to provide for local control and increased efficiency, and;
- evaluating the national geothermal data base and converting to a more efficient, less costly computer system.

A.1.4 Document existing California Automated Data Processing (ADP) applications to conform to Bureau data element dictionary standards.

A.1.5 Provide centralized word processing to improve efficiency.

A.2 Increase understanding of computer capability (by program specialists) and of program needs (by computer specialists).

A.2.1 Implement a statewide computer training plan.

A.2.2 Keep program managers and staff informed of available technology through the Information Systems Steering Committee.

A.3 Manage the acquisition and utilization of microcomputers to assure they are being used effectively and efficiently.

A.3.1 Review proposals for acquiring microcomputers to assure that expected uses are feasible, that costs are controlled, and that products are useful for program management.

A.3.2 Monitor and evaluate the use and cost-benefit ration of microcomputers on a continuous basis.

A.3.3 Evaluate the adequacy of microcomputer applications, hardware, training, and management.

A.4 Utilize computer graphics to aid in the analysis and presentation of data.

A.4.1 Continue development of the California Desert District digitized land grid using the ADS-MOSS graphic package.

A.4.2 Continue to digitize BLM ownership within the State for use by all resource and management activities.

A.4.3 Continue to provide graphics support to the Campaign Against Marijuana Planting (CAMP) and Fire Protection programs.

A.4.4 Develop a graphics training package for familiarizing State personnel on the use of graphics.

A.5 Through the use of Telecommunication Systems, the Bureau is able to carry on its assigned resource management activities more efficiently and cost effectively.

A.5.1 Coordinate closely with other government agencies concerning telecommunication activities to maximize sharing of facilities.

A.5.2 Develop, implement, and maintain two-way radio systems throughout the State. These systems provide for greater safety and more efficient utilization of staff, as well as reducing travel costs.

A.5.3 Analyze and implement cost effective telephone systems statewide.

A.5.4 Manage mountaintop communication sites by providing for orderly development and equitable treatment of present and future users of these sites.

B. Increase efficiency and cost benefits by procuring like or directly compatible electronics equipment (i.e., data processing, radio, word processing, videotape, etc.) throughout the State.

6. FIRE AND AVIATION

Fire Management

A. Since 1971 the number of fires per year has doubled with a present 5-year average of 230 fires. As the number of fires and movement of people toward areas increase, a consistent level of fire management protection at the most cost-effective means will be required.

A.1 Develop new or perfect traditional approaches for improving fire prevention, detection, initial attack, and suppression of wildfires within safe and effective guidelines and with reduced costs.

A.1.1 Expand current interagency agreements with the FS, CDF, NPS, and various county and local fire departments to achieve maximum pre-suppression and suppression effort at a minimum cost. Reduce costs through use of exchanges in protection.

A.1.2 Provide training to develop a qualified cadre needed to staff up to two project size fires annually in Susanville, Bakersfield, and the California Desert Districts. Insure all employees are trained and experienced both in the Incident Command System/Large Fire Organization and in prescribed fire operations.

A.1.3 Reduce resource losses and costs of suppression of all fires and prevent the major disaster-type fire by improved prevention plans and advanced fire management planning.

A.1.4 Use Normal Year Fire Plans to develop presuppression and suppression programs to meet protection goals and minimize costs.

A.1.5 Coordinate with CDF to reduce the cooperative fire protection agreement acreage by 10% annually until equitable levels of acreage are achieved.

A.1.6 Prepare District fire management plans for WSAs to comply with the Interim Management Guide. These plans will include, among others, the degree of suppression desired, least damaging suppression technique, other agency concerns, smoke management, and public involvement.

A.1.7 Review fire station locations in FY 1985 to reduce overlap in jurisdiction with CDF and FS and assure an efficient and cost-effective program. Assure coordinated site-planning occurs for all new fire station locations.

B. Fire rehabilitation projects need professional planning and execution to help restore wildlands to full resource production.

B.1 Rehabilitate burned areas where surveys indicate severe loss will occur if revegetation or soil stabilization practices are not completed before the first heavy precipitation.

B.1.1 Accurately identify rehabilitation needs during fire suppression actions on project fires.

B.1.2 Provide immediate treatment using on-site manpower and equipment where possible or arrange contracts to complete work before further loss occurs.

C. Prescribed Fire Management is an important activity within Resource Management Plans. Fire represents an acceptable alternative in land treatment to meet management objectives.

C.1 Plan and execute a prescribed fire program so that it may be used to enhance management of the public lands. Base all fire management efforts on approved fire management plans.

C.2 Expand where possible interagency coordination of prescribed fire and fire management planning.

C.3 Plan and execute prescribed fire projects for 30 burns on 20,000 acres in FY 1985.

Aviation Management

A. The Aviation Management Program will provide safe, efficient, and economical means of transporting personnel as well as a delivery system to accomplish project objectives.

A.1 Review the State aviation plan annually to insure the safe and economical use of aircraft by BLM.

A.2 Maintain a uniform system to identify procedures for rental aircraft, procurement, payment, and recording use. Review aircraft use annually.

A.3 Provide BLM aviation safety policies at a high level of recognition and application.

A.3.1 Provide aviation safety training to State and district office personnel on a continuing basis.

A.3.2 Monitor special-use air operations.

7. RESOURCE PROTECTION

A. Resource protection work, including the investigation of a wide range of criminal and civil matters, continues to increase in numbers and complexity, requiring a high level of professional expertise, leadership, and coordination at each organizational level and is an integral part of the Bureau's overall management job.

A.1 Maintain a law enforcement organization to meet Bureau and public needs economically and efficiently through training, staffing and coordination.

A.1.1 Implement a Statewide law enforcement management plan outlining roles, functions and responsibilities for both resource and law enforcement personnel.

A.1.2 Conclude cooperative agreements with counties which cover all public lands where law enforcement presence is needed. Priority will be given to counties with high-use, improved/unimproved recreation sites, high volume resource damage, and marijuana growing on public land.

A.1.3 Provide timely investigations and processing of criminal cases in support of the Bureau's resource protection effort.

A.1.4 Provide law enforcement policy and technical guidance to the Ranger Program.

A.1.5 Develop and establish a reporting system that will identify high crime areas and record losses of property and resources. Establish crime prevention programs to reduce high levels of criminal activity during FY 1985.

A.1.6 Conduct security studies of District and Resource Area Offices as needed to provide personnel a better understanding of their security needs.

A.2 Increase public awareness of changes or restrictions in public land use, including changes in laws and regulations, prosecution of violators, and problem areas, such as high timber theft areas, to better protect the public lands.

A.2.1 Develop and implement a program with the assistance of Public Affairs for involving the media in the dissemination of public announcements in FY 1985.

A.3 Eradicate the illegal cultivation of marijuana from public lands in California.

A.3.1 User Safety and Public Awareness - Continue to increase public safety and awareness of the marijuana growing problem on public lands in California.

A.3.2 Employee Safety - Present updated training programs for employees located in high growth areas on safety and awareness regarding marijuana cultivation on public lands.

A.3.3 Detection - Utilize legal aircraft over-flights, aerial photographs, and agency liaison and coordination to detect marijuana plantings.

A.3.4 Law Enforcement will continue a program which supports the marijuana eradication efforts of the primary lead State law enforcement agency and create a prevention program which includes on-the-ground law enforcement presence and other prevention methods.

A.4 Develop and maintain a Statewide unauthorized use program.

A.4.1 Provide policy and direction in the recordation, reporting, and investigation of unauthorized uses occurring on public land.

A.4.2 Provide training to the State, District, and Resource Area staffs to increase employee awareness and reporting of unauthorized uses.

A.4.3 Provide feedback to District Offices on action taken on reported cases.

8. CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE

Construction

A. BLM/Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) interagency agreement dated March 13, 1963, FHPM 6-9-4-2 (PPM 29-2) and Federal Highway Administration California Division Memorandum D-19, dated July 22, 1977, require that the BLM receive approval of all transportation planning and construction projects.

A.1 Receive approval for the transportation plan prior to implementation.

A.1.1 Revise the transportation plan in each District by July of each fiscal year.

A.1.2 Transmit a current copy of the transportation plan with additions and deletions to FHWA by August of each fiscal year.

A.1.3 Make all inventories in accordance with BLM Manual 9110 release 9-167 dated 3/6/80.

A.2 Receive approval of all transportation reconstruction projects prior to start of work.

A.2.1 Submit an environmental analysis complying with Section 102(2)(c) of the NEPA of 1969 to FHWA prior to the expenditure of survey and design funds.

A.2.2 Approve all plans, specifications and estimates prior to construction by the FHWA.

B. The Federal Highway Act of 1968 and the amended Highway Safety Act of 1966 require safe crossing structures for all transportation systems.

B.1 Bridges and major culverts must be verified as safe structures. In addition to safety, all bridges must be designed to incorporate the policies of BLM Manual 9112.06.

C. Several fire stations are located in temporary rented buildings or trailer houses.

C.1 Locate Bureau fire stations in permanent structures. Submit an annual plan as part of the packaging process which reflects the need for building construction.

D. Current recreation use is, in many areas, beyond the carrying capacity of the area. This creates problems of environmental degradation, vandalism, unsafe conditions resulting from congestion, and a less than desired recreational experience.

D.1 Develop sufficient areas in terms of size and location to accommodate the projected visitor use. Submit requests for construction of developed recreation sites on an annual basis, during the packaging process.

Maintenance

A. The Safe Drinking Water Act of November 1977, otherwise known as Public Law 93-523 as amended by Public Law 95-100, requires that all potable water be tested for compliance with safe drinking water standards. Section 1413 of the Act and 40 CFR 142 provide for the transfer of authority from NEPA to the State of California.

A.1 Provide safe drinking water to all public and BLM employees.

A.1.1 Test all potable water in accordance with the procedures outlined in Instruction Memorandum No. CA-83-369.

B. Several major types of hazards exist on public lands which may jeopardize the use of public lands.

B.1 Mitigate mine shaft hazards.

B.1.1 Mitigate approximately 50 mine shafts per year either by filling whenever possible or fencing when special needs dictate it.

B.2 Post or close unsafe roads, depending on the conditions of these roads.

B.2.1 Complete an annual inventory of existing roads. Close or sign all roads that are not maintained.

C. Trespass outside of Bureau rights-of-way is becoming a problem when trails cannot be maintained. The Bureau has constructed approximately 60 miles of trail and does not have the financial capability to keep them open.

C.1 Inventory each trail on an annual basis.

C.1.1 Contact volunteer groups for assistance in trail maintenance.

C.1.2 Close those sections which are not part of a natural scenic trail that receive little or no use.

D. The Energy Conservation Act of 1976 requires that energy consumption of new buildings meet specified performance standards. These standards will be applied to existing buildings as practical through retrofitting.

D.1 Review existing Bureau owned buildings for potential retrofit annually.

E. Some recreation areas are becoming overused and undermaintained, thus creating waste disposal problems. Individual sites need to be identified which have use and no maintenance capability.

E.1 Inventory on an annual basis all undeveloped sites and determine which sites will have reduced maintenance levels or require closure.

9. PERSONNEL

A. Personnel management is an integral part of all managerial and supervisory positions. The State Office Branch of Personnel Management is committed to finding more ways of conducting personnel program operations effectively and efficiently to facilitate public land management.

A.1 Utilize Personnel staff expertise for proactive personnel management rather than just to "clean up" problems.

A.2 Conduct workshops to improve understanding of the entire personnel management function. Focus on the hiring practices and procedures through the competitive examination process, position management and classification, employee grievances and appeals, conducting job analysis and writing crediting plans.

A.3 Establish/maintain close coordination with requesting officials and/or supervisors in order to advise management on the position management aspects of any individual proposed action.

A.4 Develop standardized position descriptions, standard crediting plans and standard job analysis.

B. Maintain an effective recruitment and placement program to meet management's needs. Seek ways to improve or reduce the time it takes to recruit, examine and place the best qualified people in vacant positions.

B.1 Work closely with the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program to identify and reduce underrepresentation of minorities and women in occupational series in which it exists in the California-BLM work force.

C. Maintain an effective position classification program and closely review proposed realignments of duties in terms of optimum position management.

C.1 Take the initiative to work with managers in determining position management factors, identifying what constitutes good position management, and implementing such findings into Statewide personnel management.

C.2 Classify positions promptly and with close coordination with requesting officials and/or supervisors.

C.3 Place special emphasis on cyclic audits. Include positions in the State Office in cyclic audits and positions under study the Bureau and positions covered by new classification standards.

D. Continue to encourage managers to utilize employee relations expertise to ensure timely and accurate processing of employee relations cases.

E. Implement cost-effective alternatives to formal classroom training where significant cost savings are possible without a significant loss of quality.

E.1 Utilize formal and informal on-the-job training courses, videotape courses, and correspondence courses.

F. Conduct mandatory Bureau courses, on-site when possible, for supervisory, management, and performance improvement training.

F.1 Conduct "Introduction to Supervision in the BLM" in Sacramento annually.

F.2 Assure that all supervisors receive eight hours of training annually.

G. Continue to improve the effectiveness of the State Employee Orientation Program to facilitate integration of new employees into the Bureau and acquaint them with Bureau systems.

G.1 Present a general level orientation session to help BLM personnel better understand the newly expanded BLM Minerals Program.

H. Utilize Bureau Organizational Development (OD) expertise in accordance with the needs of State managers and employees.

I. Support management needs for responding to labor organization initiatives. Negotiate contracts for local managers as required.

10. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY (EEO)

A. It is the policy of BLM California to maintain an effective EEO in keeping with the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972 and Executive Order 11478, EEO in Federal Government, 1969.

A.1 Continue to work with supervisors and managers to enhance the status of women and minorities in the workforce, encourage the hiring of more qualified women and minorities in professional, supervisory and managerial positions, and ensure equitable distribution of awards and training, judged on proportions within workforce.

A.2 Encourage the use of the cooperative education program to support and achieve California BLM's affirmative action goals and objectives.

B. The Federal Equal Employment Opportunity Recruiting Program is mandated as a result of P.L. 95-454, Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, and is directed toward the correction of under-representation of women and minorities in the Federal Government.

B.1 Work closely with management and the State Personnel Office to correct under representation of women and minorities in the California-BLM workforce.

B.1.1 Work with management in the recruitment of women and minorities for those positions which become available through attrition, especially in geology, management, land law, recreation, realty, and administration.

B.1.2 Encourage supervisors and managers to utilize outside recruitment for Hispanic males and Black males - possibly through Veterans Readjustment Act (VRA) appointments or any other alternative hiring processes.

B.1.3 Work with management and the Personnel Office in the development or restructuring of positions for upward mobility purposes.

C. EEO complaints of discrimination are costly - both in human and monetary resources.

C.1 Promptly process any new EEO complaints; however, continue informal resolution attempts which keep formal EEO cases at zero.

C.1.1 Continue to train managers and supervisors in good supervisory practices.

C.1.2 Brief managers and supervisors regarding practices which lead to discrimination complaints, ensuring that they have had adequate information on which to base their dealings with personnel.

11. SAFETY AND HEALTH

A. Establish and implement an employee safety and health program in accordance with sound management practices, as required by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (PL 91-596) and 29 CFR 1960.

A.1 Provide direct support to State and District Office management efforts to establish and maintain an effective and comprehensive occupational safety and health program.

A.1.1 Implement Departmental and Bureau Safety and Health Requirements as contained in DM 485 and BLM Manual 1112.

A.1.2 Meet the objectives of the Bureau AWP for Safety and Health through FY 1989.

A.1.3 Develop and issue specific safety directives and implement such programs as are necessary, including staffing, to maintain an effective program.

A.1.4 Provide direct on-site field support to districts to compensate for pull-back of district safety efforts due to funding cutbacks.

B. Effectively administer the Bureau Tort Claim Program, in accordance with the Federal Tort Claim Act and Military Personnel and Civilian Employee Claim Act of 1964; DM 451 and Bureau Manual 1386.

B.1 Provide overall direction to the administration of tort claim investigation and processing within California.

B.1.1 Conduct or direct a complete investigation of all incidents that result in a claim against the U.S. Government and process such actions in a timely fashion.

B.1.2 Provide training and direction to District personnel to assure proper field investigation and follow-up is conducted in incidents involving the public.

C. Establish and administer an effective Statewide emergency operation program to enable the Bureau to function in time of natural disaster, declared emergency, or nuclear attack, in accordance with the Defense Protection Act of 1950, the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, the National Security Act of 1947, and Executive Orders 11490, 10480, 10647, 11179, 11501, and 12148; 190 DMI, 295 DMI, 900 DMI, BLM Manual 1170, and State Supplement 1170.

C.1 Provide direct support to the State Director and District Managers in developing, establishing, and implementing an Emergency Operation Program within California.

C.1.1 Provide specific technical guidance, planning, and training to enable the California State Office and District Offices to continue to function and carry out critically designated functions during time of natural disaster, declared emergency, or nuclear attack.

C.1.2 Participate in and represent the Bureau and Department on Regional Federal Emergency Management Agency Planning and Disaster Response Teams and interface with similar State and local agency organizations and functions.

C.1.3 Provide support to and serve as alternate for the State Office Oil and Hazardous Spills Coordinator; provide assistance to Districts for hazardous spills as required.

III. General Program Guidance

1. **MULTIPLE-USE PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL COORDINATION**

A. Section 202 of FLPMA says the Bureau will develop, maintain and revise land use plans for the public lands. In developing and revising such plans, the public, affected agencies, and other interested parties shall be involved. Land use plans developed in California will be the basis for allocating lands and resources on the basis of multiple-use and sustained yield.

A.1 The Bureau will prepare land use plans and appropriate environmental assessments to achieve sound land use management decisions.

A.1.1 Complete plans and revisions as needs are identified resulting from plan monitoring, new policies and program thrusts, and changing resource demands.

B. The Bureau's Planning Regulations (43 CFR Part 1600) and Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require that land use plans be monitored and evaluated on a continuing basis.

B.1 Develop and maintain monitoring strategies to ensure management actions pertinent to each program are carried out.

B.1.1 Develop a monitoring policy for use within California which is applicable to all public lands.

B.1.2 Develop and carry out monitoring plans in the Bishop, Folsom, Surprise, and Arcata Resource Areas and the CDCA in FY 1985.

B.2 Review each land use plan periodically to determine if it needs to be revised and schedule revisions accordingly.

B.2.1 Schedule a review of one plan in each District in FY 1985.

C. Departmental policies place increased emphasis on making the planning process as streamlined and responsive to program needs as possible.

C.1 Improve the usefulness and efficiency of the planning process for multiple-use management decision making.

C.1.1 Conduct training and problem-solving work sessions with planning interdisciplinary team members on an as-needed basis.

C.1.2 Hold planning coordinators' meetings to discuss, evaluate, and present new ideas, techniques and direction on an as-needed basis.

C.1.3 Update California's Planning Handbook, as needed, to reflect changes in regulations as well as new findings through plan monitoring.

D. NEPA, FLPMA and the Bureau's land use planning regulations direct the Bureau to give Federal, State, and local governments and the public adequate notice and opportunity to comment upon and participate in the formulation of plans and programs relating to the management of the public lands.

D.1 Complete new, or revise existing land use plans with full public involvement and intergovernmental coordination. Ensure these plans are consistent with the plans and/or policies of other Federal agencies, State and local government, and Indian tribes.

D.1.1 Develop public participation plans and continue monitoring their effectiveness in receiving meaningful input and in reaching the various publics.

D.1.2 Coordination with local governments, and their agencies, and regional offices of State agencies will remain the responsibility of the District Manager and will be continuing for all aspects of Bureau operations. The State Office will provide information on State agencies' policies and whenever regional offices are not in place.

D.1.3 Full 60-day review of proposed planning decisions will be offered the Governor's office to assure that Bureau planning decisions are consistent with State policies and plans.

E. The 1978 Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations require the Bureau to prepare concise, issue-related environmental documents for use in decision-making.

E.1 Write ESs using procedures which have been developed to streamline the preparation process. Use an interdisciplinary approach for analysis of issues.

E.1.1 Identify the desired format and content of the document by first preparing a detailed mock-up.

E.1.2 Present pertinent, issue-related information briefly, using illustrations, matrices and an outline writing format when feasible. The Environmental Consequences chapter will show cause and effect relationships, leading to impact conclusions.

E.1.3 Conduct State Office ES reviews using the worksheets and procedures specified by the California Environmental Handbook.

E.1.4 Update California EA Handbook in FY 1985 to reflect increased attention on impact analysis.

E.2 Prepare EAs using an efficient process consistent with existing policy.

E.2.1 Ensure that District EA preparation procedures are consistent among Districts and with the California Environmental Handbook.

E.2.2 Utilize categorical exclusions whenever appropriate.

E.2.3 Incorporate information by reference from earlier EAs rather than repeating discussions.

E.2.4 Prepare programmatic EAs for groups of related actions to allow subsequent EAs on the individual actions to be as brief as possible (tiering).

F. NEPA requires the Bureau to prepare ESs for all actions which may significantly affect the human environment.

F.1 Prepare other ESs as appropriate in accordance with Bureau guidance.

F.1.1 Complete Wilderness ESs on all Management Framework Plans underway in FY 1984 before the end of FY 1985 (King Range and Eagle Lake/Cedarville).

F.1.2 Initiate the Eden/Thatcher Wilderness ES. It will be completed in FY 1986.

F.1.3 Working with the California State Lands Commission, complete the All-American Pipeline Final Environmental Impact Report/Environmental Impact Statement (FEIR/EIS) in FY 1985.

F.1.4 Working with the Port of Los Angeles, complete the Pacific-Texas Pipeline EIS within 12 months of the Port's acceptance of their application.

F.1.5 Complete the Amselco New Colosseum Mine EIR/EIS jointly with San Bernardino County in FY 1985.

F.1.6 Complete the Four Corners Pipelines EIS within 12 months of accepting an application.

G. BLM will comment upon environmental documents prepared by other agencies whenever BLM has legal jurisdiction or special expertise regarding the proposal.

G.1 Retain review coordination responsibilities at the State Office.

2. EVALUATION PROGRAMS AND AUDIT COORDINATION

A. Bureau evaluations consist of management, program, technical and administrative procedure reviews. These are conducted cyclically to insure management quality control. Audits of BLM are routinely performed by both the General Accounting Office (GAO) and the Department of the Interior Office of the Inspector General (OIG). These audits are designed to promote the economy, efficiency and effectiveness and to prevent and deter fraud and abuse in BLM programs and operations. These audits keep Congress, the Secretary and BLM informed about problems and deficiencies relating to the administration of Bureau programs, as well as need for corrective actions.

A.1 Provide management with systematically derived information through Management Evaluations concerning the effectiveness of the Bureau offices in managing the entire spectrum of its activities, programs, and resources, including coordinating with other agencies and public groups, to achieve program objectives and goals.

A.2 Provide management with data and information about the effectiveness of specific programs that will be used in formulating effective measures to provide assistance, support or remedies to these programs.

A.3 Review/evaluate the performance of administrative and technical functions to provide management with data and information for on-site dialogue and assistance to solve problems or correct errors.

A.4 Cooperate fully with the GAO and OIG auditors and maximize the use of audit findings to improve operations and correct reported deficiencies. Assure follow-up actions and make timely and responsive replies to all audit recommendations addressed to the Bureau.

3. PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A. The Public Affairs program provides expertise and support to all Bureau programs and activities throughout the State. Particular emphasis is given to programs and activities that are of high

interest to the public, elected officials, and other local, State, and Federal agencies.

A.1 Provide information and opportunities for involvement on all programs that various publics may be interested in through California-BLM's monthly publication NEWSBEAT, press releases, fact sheets, TV and radio spots, notices of public comment periods and public hearings, and personal contacts.

A.2 Provide assistance to BLM managers in significant decision processes to inform congressional and legislative officials, constituency leaders throughout the State, members of the District Advisory Councils and Grazing Boards, other government agencies, and the news media.

A.3 Work closely with managers and their key staff in providing the necessary materials and assistance to accomplish BLM program objectives, projects, and activities for each fiscal year.

4. VOLUNTEER AND COOPERATIVE ASSISTANCE

A. It is the policy of the Bureau to encourage and accept volunteer and cooperative services wherever BLM programs, services, or operations would be enhanced or improved by this use.

A.1 Continue to encourage the public to become partners in the management of California's public lands through the Bureau's Volunteer Program.

A.1.1 Develop and implement cooperative efforts between the Bureau and public land user groups including rockhounds, OHV groups, and other resource users.

A.1.2 Maintain positive working relations with BLM user groups to exchange management objectives, program goals, and user needs.

A.1.3 Continue to utilize the expertise of BLM retirees, university and college credit volunteers, the Labor Department's Green Thumb Program, the Student Conservation Association, Boy and Girl Scouts, and other community groups to enhance the Bureau's programs, services, or operations.

A.2 Support and pursue the use of individuals as volunteers to assist in the Bureau's efforts.

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